THE LIFE & DEATH OF THE Valiant, and Renowned Sir Francis Drake,

His Voyages and Discoveries in the West-Indies, and about the World,

WITH

His Noble and Heroick Acts.

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The Life and Death of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, *with his Voyages into the* West-Indies, *and about the World; And other his Valiant Actions.* He Died, *Anno Christi.* 1595.

THIS *Francis Drake* was born neer unto South *Taviſtock* in *Devonſhire* of mean Parents. His Godfather was *Francis Ruſſel*, afterwards Earl of *Bedford*, who gave him his Name of *Francis*. His Father in the Reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, was called in queſtion for Religion, by reaſon of the ſix Articles ſet forth by the King againſt the Proteſtants, whereby he was feign to ſhift his habitation, and to retire into *Kent*. But after the death of King *Henry*, in the time of King *Edward* the ſixth, he obtained a place in the Navy Royal to read Divine Service: and after a while he was ordained Deacon, and made Vicar of the Church of *Upnor* upon the River of *Medway*. His birth, and Parentage.

Yet continuing poor (the place being of ſmall value) he put forth this his Son to ſerve a neighbor Mariner that traded with a ſmall Barke into *Frenee* and *Zeland*, who brought him up in the Mariners Art, and by reaſon of his Ingenuity, and Activity, took ſuch liking to him, that (being a Bachelor) when he died, he bequeathed unto him his Bark. His Education.

Shortly after, this *Francis Drake*, hearing of the preparations which were made by Sir *John Hawkins* for a Voyage, *Anno Christi*, 1567. He ſold his Bark, and joyned

joyned himself with him, which voyage proving disasterous, at S. *John de Ulua*, he lost all he had, and hardly brought himself back.

His first voyage into the *West Indies.*

Our *Drake* hereupon was forced to betake himself to his Mariners practice to repair his losses, by which, serving in a Man of War, he got good store of mony, whereupon he made a second voyage into the *Spanish West-Indies* to recover there what he had formerly lost, and with the ship of war, called the *Dragon*, and another ship, none knowing his intentions but his own Consorts, in the year 1572, on *Whitsunday* Eve, being *May* 24th. himself being Captain of the Admiral, a ship of seventy Tuns, and his brother *John Drake* Captain of the Vice-Admiral called the *Swan*, of twenty five Tuns, having in both of them of men and boys seventy three, all Voluntiers, he so divided them that they were forty seven in one ship, & twenty six in the other.

These ships he furnished excellently with victuals, and apparel for a whole year; Providing also store of all manner of Ammunition, Artillery, Artificers stuff, and Tools, and whatsoever was requisite for such a man of war, in such an attempt: But especially he had provided five nimble Pinnaces, made at *Plimouth*, which being taken asunder, were stored aboard his ships, and ready to be set up as occasion served; with these he set sail from the sound of *Plimouth*, intending for *Nombre de Dios* in the *West-Indies*.

The wind was fair and favourable, so that within twelve dayes they had sight of the *Madara*, and *Canary* Islands, yet they never cast Anchor, nor made any stay for twenty five days after their setting forth; at which time they saw the Island of *Guadalupe*, one of the *West Indie* Islands, and the next morning they entred between *Dominica* and *Guadalupe*, and landed on

the

the South ſide of *Dominica*, where they remained three Days to refreſh their men, and to take in freſh water, whereof there was plenty.

The third Day in the afternoon they ſet ſail for the Continent, or *Terra firma*; and the fifth day after they had ſight of *Santta Martha*, from which they ſteared their courſe towards *Port Pheſant* (ſo named by Captain *Drake* in his former Voyage, by reaſon of the great ſtore of thoſe Fowls in that place) and within ſix days after they ſafely arrived in that bay. Here did Captain *Drake* give order to his brother what to do in his abſence, and well manning his Boats, went to the ſhore, where, upon a great Oak he found a plate of lead nailed, having in it this Inſcription.

Captain Drake, *if you happen to come to this Port, make haſt away. For the* Spaniards *you here met with the laſt year have betrayed this place, and taken away all that you left here, &c.* Your loving friend *John Garret* of *Plimouth*. But notwithſtanding this advertiſment Captain *Drake* meant not to depart from this Port (which was ſo fit for his purpoſe) till he had ſet his Pinnaces together which he brought with him in his ſhips. And for his own, and his mens ſecurity, whilſt the Carpenters were employed about that work, he made a kind of a Fort by the water ſide, by felling great Trees, and laying them one upon another.

The next day after their arrival, came in alſo into that Port an *Engliſh* Bark of the Iſle of *Wight* of Sir *Edward Horſeys*, whereof *James Rawſe* was Captain, and *John Overy* Maſter, with thirty men; Theſe brought in with them a *Spaniſh* Carvel of *Sivil*, being ſent with Adviſe to *Nombre de Dios*, and alſo a Shallop, both which they had taken by the way. And Captain *Rawſe*, underſtanding the deſign of Captain *Drake*, deſired to

joyn with them, and upon Articles agreed on, he was admitted.

Within seven days the Pinnaces were fitted, and furnished for service, and other businesses dispatched, so that setting sail in the morning toward *Nombre de Dios*, they held on their course till they came to the Isles of *Pines* upon the third day; at which place they found two Frigates of *Nombre de Dios*, lading Planks and timber from thence. The *Negroes* in those Frigats informed them of the state of the Town; and told them that some souldiers were daily looked for from the Governour of *Panama* to defend the Town of *Nombre de dios* against the *Symerons*, who were Blacks that formerly had fled from their *Spanish* masters by reason of their cruelty, and were by this time grown to a nation under two Kings, who had almost surprised it about six weeks before.

Captain *Drake*, having learned what he could of them, set these *Negroes* on shore, that they might go to their Countrey-men the *Symerons*, and to prevent any notice that they might give to *Nombre de dios* of his approach; & so hasted his going thither. For which end he disposed of all his companies, leaving the three ships and Carvel with Captain *Rawse*, and chose into his Pinnaces (making the Shallop one) fifty three of his own company, and twenty of Captain *Rawse*'s: Providing fit arms for them: *viz.* six Targets, six Firepikes, twelve Pikes, twenty four Muskets and Calievers, sixteen Bows, six Partizans, two Drums, and two Trumpets.

Then leaving their company, they arrived at the Island of *Catavaas*, where landing early in the morning, Captain *Drake* there trained his men, and delivered them their several Arms, wch hitherto he had kept safe in good casks, encouraging them to the enterprise by set-

setting before them the weakneſs of the Town, being unwalled, the unexpectedneſs of their coming and the great Riches, and honor that was to be gained if they effected it. And in the afternoon he ſet ſail for *Nombre de Dios*, and before Sun-ſet, gat as far as *Rio Franciſco*: from whence, keeping cloſe to the ſhore that they might not be diſcovered by the Watch-houſe, they came within two leagues of the Point of the Bay, where he cauſed them to ſtrike a Hull, and to caſt out their graplers, till it was dark; when night was coming, ſetting ſail, and rowing hard and ſilently, they recovered the Point of the Harbour, purpoſing not to attempt the Town till Day-breake. But Captain *Drake* hearing that ſome of his men began to talk of the difficulty and danger of the enterpriſe, to put by theſe conceits, he tooke the opportunity of the riſing Moon to perſwade them that it was Day, ſo that they got to the Town an hour before the Day brake.

He comes to *Nombre di Dios*.

In the Harbour they found a *Spaniſh* Ship of ſixty Tuns, newly come in, laden with *Canary* Wines and other Commodities, which ſpying ſo many Pinnaces, ſent his Boat preſently aſhoar to give the Town warning; which Captain *Drake* perceiving, cut betwixt her and the Town, and forced her to go to the other ſide of the Bay: ſo that he landed his men without impeachment. Vpon the Platform they found ſix Pieces of Ordnance ready mounted, ſome halfe, ſome whole Culverines. Theſe they preſently diſmounted, and the Town tooke the Alarm, which they were the readier to do, becauſe they were oft diſquieted by the *Symerons*, who cauſed the Great Bell to be rung out, and Drums run up and down the Town.

Captain *Drake*, according to the directions he had given before, left twelve men to keep the Pinnaces, that he

he might aſſure a ſafe retreat, if need ſhould be, and before he would enter the Town he thought fit to view the mount, on the eaſt ſide, where, as he was informed, they had planted Ordnance to ſcower all about the Town; therefore leaving half his men at the foot of the mount, himſelf with the other half, ſpeedily marched up to the top, where finding no Guns, they as ſpeedily deſcended; and appointing his Brother, with *John Oxenham*, and ſixteen of his men to go about behind the Kings Treaſure-houſe, to enter the eaſt-end of the market-place, himſelf with the reſt, paſſed up the broad-ſtreet with ſound of Drum, and Trumpet.

and takes it.

The Fire-pikes in both the companies affrighted the enemy, and gave light to the *Engliſh*, whilſt the Inhabitants ſtood amazed at the ſtrange ſight, and hearing Drums and Trumpets ſounding in ſundry places, judged the *Engliſh* to be far more than they were. Yet by reaſon of the time ſpent in marching up and down the Mount, the Souldiers and Inhabitants of the Town had put themſelves in Arms neer to the Governors houſe, & not far from the gate of the town, wch was only one, leading towards *Panama*, meaning (as it ſeemed) either to ſhew their valour in the Governors ſight, or, if need were, to have the better opportunity for their flight.

And to make ſhew of a greater number of ſhot than they had, they had hung lines with lighted matches overthwart the end of the Market-place, and at the approach of the *Engliſh* they gave them a Volley of ſhot, yet levelling ſo low that the Bullets oft grazed on the ground. The *Engliſh* ſtood not to anſwer them in the ſame kind; but having once diſcharged their Guns, and feathered with their Arrows, they came to the puſh of Pike, and their Fire-pikes being well armed did them notable ſervice:

And

And with the Butt ends of their Guns, and other ſhort weapons (Captain *Drakes* Brother and his Company entring at the ſame time another way) they charged them ſo furiouſly, that the *Spaniards* threw down their weapons and ran away. And in the purſuit, and return of the *Engliſh*, many of them were wounded by the enemies weapons which lay very thick and croſs one another.

At their return they made a ſtand near the midſt of the Market-place, whence Captain *Drake* ſent ſome of his men to ſtay the Ringing of the Bell: But the Church being ſtrongly built and faſt ſhut, they could not get in without firing it, which Captain *Drake* would not ſuffer, and having taken two or three *Spaniards* in their flight, he commanded them to conduct them to the Governours Houſe, where they ordinarily unladed their Mules that brought the treaſure from *Panama*. But though the ſilver was kept there, yet the gold, pearl, and jewels was from thence carried to the King treaſure-houſe which ſtood not far off.

The vaſt treaſure found there.

At the coming of the *Engliſh* to the Governors houſe, they found the gate open, a candle lighted upon the top of the ſtairs, and a fair Gennet ready ſadled for the Governor; by means of which light, they ſaw a huge heap of ſilver in that nether Room, being a pile of ſilver bars of about 70 foot in length, 10 foot in breadth, and 12 foot in heigth, each bar being near 40 pound in weight. Yet did Captain *Drake* ſtraitly command his men not to meddle with any of it, but to ſtand to their Arms, becauſe the town was full of people, and in the Kings treaſure-houſe, nearer the water, there was more gold and jewels than all their 4 pinnaces could carry, which he intended they ſhould preſently break open.

All covet, all looſe.

No ſooner were the *Engliſh* returned to their Guard

but

but a report was brought them that their Pinnaces were in danger of being taken, and that if they ſtaied till day they would be oppreſt with multitudes both of Souldiers and townſmen: wherefore Captain *Drake* ſent his brother, and *John Oxenham* to the water ſide to know the truth, who indeed found their men much affrighted by reaſon that they ſaw great companies of the *Spaniards* running up and down the town (which was as big as *Plimouth*) with lighted matches, which alſo ſometimes ſhot at them.

Preſently after a violent ſhower of rain powred down ſo vehemently that before the *Engliſh* could get the ſhelter of a Penthouſe, ſome of their Bow-ſtrings were wet, and their match and powder ſpoiled, which before they could renew, ſome of them were muttering about the ſtrength of the enemy, which Captain *Drake* overhearing, ſaid, *I have brought you to the very mouth of the treaſure of the world, and if you go away without it, you can blame no body but your ſelves.*

The ſtorm (which laſted about half an hour) being ended, Captain *Drake*, deſiring to put theſe fears out of his mens heads, and to allow the enemy no longer reſpite to gather themſelves together, ſtept forward, commanding his brother and ſome others to break open the Kings treaſure-houſe, and the reſt to guard the market-place till the buſineſs was diſpatched. But as he ſtept forward his ſtrength and ſight, and ſpeech failed him by reaſon of abundance of blood which he had loſt out of a wound received in his leg at the firſt encounter, which indeed was ſo much, when they looked after it, that they thought it impoſſible for one man to looſe. Inſomuch as they which were before moſt forward, began now to prefer their Captains life before that vaſt Treaſure: and therefore having recovered him

Captain *Drake* Swoons.

him with ſome hot water, and bound up his wound with a Scarf that ſtopt the bleeding, they intreated him to be content to go with them aboard, that his wound might be better ſearched and dreſt.

This he would by no means be perſwaded to, knowing that it would be impoſſible, after ſuch a reſpite to return to effect the work they came for, thinking it more honorable for himſelf there to die than to leave ſo high an enterpriſe unperformed. Yet ſome of them having already gotten ſome good booty, by force mingled with fair words, carried him away to his Pinnace, judging that by his Life they might recover wealth ſufficient, but if they loſt him, they ſhould hardly recover their own home. He is carried away

Thus embarquing by break of day, having (beſides the Captain) many men wounded, though none ſlain but one Trumpeter, whilſt the Chyrurgeons were buſie in dreſſing them, before they departed the Harbor, they took the ſaid ſhip of wines to cheer up their men: but before they had got her out of the haven, the *Spaniards* had remounted one of their Culverins, and made a ſhot at them, which yet hindred them not from carrying away the ſhip to the Iſle of *Victuals*, which lies without the Bay Weſtward about a League off the Town, where they ſtaid two Days to cure their wounded and to refreſh themſelves in thoſe pleaſant Gardens, abounding with all ſort of dainty Roots, and Fruits, beſides great plenty of Poultrey, and other Fowls, no leſs ſtrange than delicate.

Preſently after their arrival there, came a proper, and well ſpoken Gentleman to Captain *Drake*, indeed to view in what ſtate they were, but proteſting that he came of his meer good will to ſee the Captain for that he had undertaken ſo incredible an enterprize with ſo

few men: Adding, that at firſt they ſuſpected them to be *French*, from whom they could expect no mercy; but when they perceived by their Arrows that they were *Engliſh*, their fears were the leſs, becauſe they knew that though they took their treaſure, yet they would not be cruel to their perſons. He told him alſo that the Governor had conſented to his coming; yea, had directly ſent him, becauſe there were ſome in Town that ſaid, they knew the *Engliſh* Captain, who the two laſt years had been upon their Coaſt, and had always uſed their perſons civily. He therefore deſired to know whether it was the ſame Captain *Drake* or no? Whether the *Engliſh* Arrows were poiſoned with which their men were wounded? How their wounds might be cured? And laſtly, whether they wanted Victuals, or other neceſſaries, with which the Governor was ready to furniſh them ſo far as he durſt? Captain *Drake* (though he took him for a Spy) yet uſed him courteouſly, and anſwered to his demands, That he was the ſame *Drake*, that they meant. That it was never his manner to poiſon his Arrows. That their wounded might be cured by ordinary Chyrurgery: And that he could ſufficiently ſupply all his wants in that Iſland. Adding, that he wanted nothing but ſome of that ſpecial commodity, which that country yielded, to ſatisfie himſelf and his company. He adviſed the Governor therefore to be vigilant, for that before he departed, he would (by Gods leave, and aſſiſtance) ſhare with them in ſome of their Treaſure.

To this the Gentleman replied, that if he might move the queſtion without offence, what was the reaſon that being poſſeſſed of the town they ſhould ſo ſoon leave it wherein there was above 360 tun of ſilver, and much more gold in value, in the Kings treaſure-houſe; Capt.

Drake

Drake told him the true cauſe of their retreat, & how unwillingly he was carried aboard. The Gentleman acknowledged that he had no leſs cauſe in departing than he had ſhewed valor in attempting. Thus after fair entertaiment, and ſome gifts beſtowed upon him by Captain *Drake*, after dinner he was diſmiſſed, & proteſting that he was never ſo much honoured by any in his life.

After his departure, a *Negro* that had fled to them, being examined, informed them how they might have gold and ſilver enough, by means of the *Symerons*, to whom though himſelf was hateful becauſe he had betraied them to the *Spaniards*, yet if Captain *Drake* would protect him, he would adventure his life to ſerve him therein. This gave cauſe of further conſultation, and becauſe the Iſland where they were was neither ſafe nor healthy, the next morning they ſet ſail for the Iſle of *Pinos* (or *Port Plenty*) where they had left their ſhips. By the way Captain *Drake* ſent his Brother, and one *Ellis Hixon* to the weſtward to ſearch the river *Cagro*, which he had diſcovered the year before, deſiring to have further knowledge of it, becauſe it tended Southward within ſix leagues of *Panama*, upon which river, at a town called *Venta Cruz*, they uſed to imbark their treaſures that by Mules was brought from *Panama*, and ſo to ſend it by water to *Nombre de Dios*. This coſt them three days rowing to get as far as *Venta Cruz*, but they came back in a day and a night.

When Captain *Drake* came to his ſhips, Capt. *Rawſe* ſuſpecting that they could not now ſafely continue upon that coaſt being thus diſcovered, was willing to depart, and Capt. *Drake* was as willing to diſmiſs him; wherefore *Aug.* 7. taking his leave, he left them in the aforeſaid Iſle, where they had remained five or 6 days. After which, having put all things in readineſs, Capt. *Drake* re-

ſolved with his two ſhips, and three Pinnaces to go to *Carthagena*, and ſix days after he came to Anchor with his ſhips between the Iſlands of *Chareſtra*, and S. *Bernards*, and himſelf led the three Pinnaces about the Iſland into the harbor of *Carthagena*, where they found a Frigate at Anchor, aboard which was only one old man, who told them that the reſt of his company was gone a ſhore to fight about a Miſtreſs, telling Capt. *Drake* alſo that a little before, there ſpeedily paſſed by a Pinnace, calling to him and asking whether there had not lately been there ſome *Engliſh*, and *Frenchmen*? and being told that there had not, he haſted away; after which he ſaw divers ſmall ſhips, bringing themſelves under the Caſtle.

Capt. *Drake*, farther learned by him that within the next point, rode a great ſhip of *Syvil*, that being unloaden, was the next morning bound for S. *Domingo*: wherefore taking this old man with him, he rowed to that ſhip and with his Pinnaces preſently boarded her, though with ſome difficulty by reaſon of her height. As ſoon as they had entred they threw down their gates, and Spardecks to prevent the *Spaniards* from hurting them with their cloſe fights; who ſeeing the *Engliſh* poſſeſſed of their ſhip, ſtowed themſelves all in hold, except 2 or 3 that were before the Beete; then ſeeing no further danger, they cut her Cable at half, & with their Pinnaces towed her out from the Iſland, right before the town, yet without danger of their great ſhot.

The town taking the Alarm, rung out their Bells, ſhot off 30 great guns, and drew their horſe and foot, with their ſhot, if they could, to hinder their going out. The next morning Capt. *Drakes* ſhips took two frigates, who came from *Nombre de Dios* to *Carthagena* with letters of adviſe, to certifie them what Captain *Drake* had done there,

there, and therefore to wiſh them to ſtand upon their Guard.

Capt. *Drake* now conſidering that he was diſcovered in two of the chiefeſt places of all that coaſt, yet reſolved not to depart till he had found the *Symerons*, and made a good voyage: But this requiring length of time, he reſolved to burn one of his ſhips, and to make the other his ſtore-houſe, that ſo his Pinnaces might be thorowly manned. But knowing how loth his company would be to part with either of their ſhips, being both ſo good Sailors, and ſo well furniſhed, he ſent for the Carpenter out of the *Swan*, and taking him into his Cabin, he charged him privately to go down into the well of the ſhip, and to bore three holes as neer to the Keel as he could, and then to ſet ſomething before the holes, that the iſſuing in of the water might not be heard. The Carpenter being diſmaid with this Command, deſired to know the cauſe why he would ſink ſo good a ſhip, new, and ſtrong: Adding that if his brother, Maſter, and other Company ſhould know it, they would ſurely kill him. Then did Captain *Drake* tell him his reaſons for it, promiſing that it ſhould not be known till all of them were glad of it: and ſo he did it accordingly.

The next morning Capt. *Drake* would in his Pinnace go a Fiſhing, and calling for his brother in the *Swan*, would have him go with him, who riſing ſuddenly, ſaid that he would follow him preſently. Capt. *Drake* perceiving that the work was done, asked why their Bark was ſo deep? whereupon his brother ſent one down to know whether there were any water in the ſhip? the ſteward going down, was up to the waſt in water, and cryed out that the ſhip was full of water. Hereupon ſome ran to the Pump, and others to ſearch out the Leak.

Leak. But notwithſtanding all their pains and diligence they could neither clear her of water, nor find the leak. Then Capt. *Drake* adviſed that ſhe ſhould be burnt that the enemy might never recover her, and to ſatisfie them (who were very unwilling) he made his brother Captain of the Admiral, and placed the Maſter of the *Swan* with him, and himſelf would go in his Pinnace: then did every one take out what they lacked, and liked, and Captain *Drake* had what he deſired, and men enough for his Pinnaces.

He burns one of his Ships.

The next morning they ſet ſail for the ſound of *Darrien*, wch in 5 days they recovered, and then retiring into a place out of all trade, they repoſed themſelves privately for 15 days, that the enemy might think them quite gone from the coaſt. During which time ſome built them houſes: others exerciſed themſelves to ſhoot at Buts: others trimmed the Pinnaces to make them the fitter for ſailing, and rowing: others provided freſh victuals of Fiſh, Fowl, Hogs, Deer, Conies, &c. whereof there was great plenty. Then Captain *Drake* leaving his ſhip with his brother, took two of the Pinnaces to go to *Rio Grand*. By the way, ſeeing on the Land great ſtore of Cattle, Captain *Drake* contenting them for their pains, the *Indians* furniſhed him with as much proviſion of them as he deſired.

The ſame day about three a clock, they entred *Rio Grand*, rowing up the ſtream till dark night, but the current was ſo ſtrong that they gat but two leagues all that time; that night they had a terrible ſtorm with thunder and lightning, after which they were extreamly troubled with *Muskitos* (like our Gnats) that they could get little reſt. The next morning early they paſſed up the river, meeting none till three in the afternoon, and then they ſpied a Canow with two *Indians* fiſhing

fiſhing: and about five a clock, they ſpied ſome houſes of the *Spaniards*, to which when they came, the Inhabitants were fled, where they found ſtore of Bacon, Cheeſe, Sweet-meats, Conſerves, and Sugar; with theſe they loaded their Pinnaces, and ſo returned back again down the River; at the mouth whereof, they cleanſed their Pinnaces, and ſteered Weſtward till they came to their ſhip, and company, and by the way they took two frigates well ſtored with live Hogs, Hens, and Maiz, which (diſmiſſing the men) they kept for their own proviſion. Yea their ſtore which then, and afterwards they took was ſuch, that they relieved the *Symerons*, and two *French* ſhips that were in extreme want.

During their abſence, Captain *John Drake* in his Pinnace went into the Main, and eſpying ſome *Symerons*, had dealt ſo effectually with them, that leaving two of his men with their Captain, he gave him two *Symerons*, agreeing to meet again the next day. Theſe two being intelligent men, declared to Captain *Drake*, how glad they were of his coming, knowing him to be an enemy to the *Spaniards*, and that their Captain and company would ſtay for him at the mouth of *Rio Diego*. Captain *Drake* having conſulted about the buſineſs, reſolved to take his brother, and the two *Symerons* and with his two Pinnaces to go to the ſaid river, giving order that the reſt of his fleet ſhould follow him the next morning, becauſe there was a place both of great ſafety and plenty.

When they arrived there they found the *Symerons* according as they had promiſed, where after mutual kindneſſes, they took in two more of the *Symerons*, appointing to meet them and others of their country-men at *Rio Guana*. In the mean time Captain *Drakes* ſhip was pittifully ſhaken with a great tempeſt; but having trimed

trimed her, they brought her ſafe into the Channel, and there moored her. The *Symerons* coming (as they had appointed) Captain *Drake* asked them how they could furniſh him with ſome of the *Spaniards* gold, and ſilver, they anſwered, that they had taken ſtore from the *Spaniards* not for love of it, but to deſpite them, which they had ſunk in Rivers, which they could not now recover becauſe the Rivers were high: and the *Spaniards* in theſe rainy months uſed not to carry their treaſure by Land.

Captain *Drake* to entertain his company for theſe five months, commanded all his Ordnance and Proviſions a ſhoar, making a fort for their ſafety, and by the help of the *Symerons*, raiſed two large houſes for all his company. In the mean time, Captain *Drake* leaving his brother to look to thoſe affairs, with three Pinnaces went againe for *Carthagena*, where when they arrived they let fall their Grappers between the Iſland of *Gardens*, and the main. The Governor ſent to know why he ſtayd ſo long upon their coaſts? He anſwered, to traffique with them, having Tin, Pewter, Cloth, &c. which they needed. The Governor replyed, that the King had forbidden them to trade with any, except for powder and ſhot of which if he had ſtore, he would be his Merchant. Captain *Drake* anſwered that he came to exchange his Commodities for Silver & Gold, and meant not to return without it. Here he took two Frigates, whereof he ſunk the one, and burned the other, not being able to man them. And after a while, being out of hope of any purchaſe there, much of their Victuals being ſpent, and ſpoiled, they put forth to Sea though the weather was very ſtormy. Many days they ſailed and could get no proviſion, the Weſternly winds not ſuffering them to return to their ſhip: At laſt when all

their

their proviſions were almoſt ſpent, and they hopeleſs, they eſpied a Frigate, which proved *Spaniſh*; Her they purſued, and ſo ſoon as the weather would ſuffer them, boarded and took, wherein they found ſtore of proviſion, which they took, as ſent them by God: After this they landed on the Main, and by ſetting the *Spaniards* lately taken at liberty, they procured more proviſions from ſome *Indians* that were under a *Spaniſh* Governor.

Preſently after many of Capt. *Drakes* men fell ſick, yet it pleaſed God that none died but only a Quarter Maſter, he was alſo a very good Marriner, and ſo at laſt they returned to their ſhip, where they were entertained with the heavy news of the death of Captain *John Drake*, and another, both ſlain as they attempted the boarding of a Frigate, preſently after the departing of the Pinnaces from them. Here did Captain *Drake* continue for a month, keeping cloſe that they might not be diſcovered, during which time there fell a ſickneſs amongſt his men whereof *Joſeph Drake*, another of his Brothers, died, and ſome others,

At laſt the *Symerons* brought him word that for certain the *Spaniſh* Fleet was come to *Nombre de Dios*: yet did he ſend forth the *Lyon* to make further diſcovery, which ſoon tooke a Frigate laden with Maiz, Hens, and Pompions, which aſſured them of their arrival. Then did he after advice taken prepare all things for his journey by land to *Panama*, and having now buried twenty eight of his men, he left *Ellis Hixon* with his ſhip and other Company, giving charge that they ſhould not believe any meſſenger that ſhould come in his name, except they ſaw his hand writing. And ſo upon *Shrove-Teuſday*, accompanied with 48 men, whereof 18 only were *Engliſh*, the reſt *Symerons*, he

He marcheth towards *Panama*.

began his journey, every one beſides his Arms, carrying much victuals, and what was wanting by the way, the *Symerons* with their Arrows provided from time to time.

Seesthe ſouth-ſea.

About the midſt of his journey they came to a very high Mountain, upon the top whereof was a goodly Tree which when he had aſcended, he ſaw from thence the South Sea, whereupon he beſought of God that of his goodneſs he would giue him life and leave once to ſail in an *Engliſh* ſhip in thoſe Seas, with which reſolution he acquainted *John Oxenham*, who preſently proteſted that unleſs he beat him from his company, he (by Gods grace) would attend him in that Voyage. At laſt they came into a Champion Country where, as they paſſed over ſome Hills, they ſaw *Panama* five or ſix times a day, and the laſt day they ſaw the ſhips riding in the Road. Coming within a League of *Panama* they went into a Grove wherein they might lie ſafely undiſcovered neer the highway that leads from thence to *Nombre de Dios*.

Thence he ſent a *Symeron*, apparelled like the Blacks of *Panama* to learn the certain night, and time of the night, when the Treaſure was to come by. He quickly brought back word that the treaſurer of *Lima* was that night to come by with 14 Mules, whereof 8 were laden with gold, one with jewels, and the reſt with ſilver; upon this notice they preſently marched till they came within two Leagues of *Venta Cruz*; and here Captain *Drake* diſpoſed his men, half of one ſide of the way with himſelf, and half on the other ſide with *John Oxenham*. They had not lain there above an hour before they heard the *Recoes* coming; And though all were charged not to ſtir till a fit time, yet one *Robert Pike*, having drunk *Aqua vita* too freely, hearing a Cavalier

ride

ride by, ſtarts up to ſee who it was, whereby diſcovering himſelf, the Cavalier galloped away to inform the *Recoes* of ſome danger which he apprehended, and perſwaded them to ſtop their Mules, and to ſend before them thoſe which were laden only with victuals, which accordingly was done: and when theſe came, they ſeized on them, amongſt which they found only two horſe-load of ſilver, and were told, that being diſcovered, before day they would have all the forces of City, and Country come upon them: whereupon Capt. *Drake* being thus diſappointed of his hopes, reſolved rather to march by the way of *Venta Cruz*, though it was dangerous, than to return by ſo long and tedious a way as he came, the *Symerons* promiſing to ſtand by him in all dangers. So having refreſhed his men with victuals, whereof they had plenty, they took their journey towards *Venta Cruz*, and when they came neer, they were encountred by a Company of Souldiers, who having diſcharged a full Volley of ſhot upon them, wherein they hurt ſome, and wounded one mortally, the *Engliſh* returned them the like both with their ſhot and arrows, and ſo ran upon them with intent to come to handy blows: but the *Spaniards* fled moſt of them into a wood by, from whence they ſhot at them, wounding ſome, and killing a *Symeron*; then did Capt. *Drake* with his men enter the Town; where ſome got ſome good pillage, and ſo haſtened away, the *Spaniards* not daring to purſue them: they paſſed on thorow many dangers and difficulties to their ſhip and company, where they were received with great joy, though many were much troubled for loſs of the Gold.

Miſſeth the treaſure.

Venta Cruz taken.

Then, taking further counſel, he ſent *John Oxenham* in the *Bear* to the Eaſtward, to take ſome ſhips laden with Victuals, which at that time uſed to go to *Nombre*

de Dios, and himſelf in the *Minion* went Weſtward to ſee if he could light upon any ſhips carrying treaſure towards the fleet. The *Minion* about the *Cabezas* met with a Frigate wherein was ſome gold, and had a *Genoway* Pilate in her, who, being well intreated by Capt. *Drake*, informed him that there was a Frigate in *Veragua* (vvhence they came) ready to come forth in vvhich there vvas above a Million of gold, profering himſelf to conduct them thorovv the flats into the harbor vvhere ſhe lay: But vvhen they came thither they found that they vvere diſcovered, and the vvind changing from Eaſt to Weſt, they vvere forced to turn back, and ſhortly after they met vvith the *Bear* vvhich had taken a Frigate vvith ſome ſtore of proviſions in her: vvhich being a nevv ſhip, Capt. *Drake* made her a man of War, and vvith her and the *Beare* ſailed tovvards *Cativaas* --- Not far from vvhence they met vvith a *French* man of War vvhich vvas in great diſtreſs for vvant of vvater, and victuals, vvhom he ſupplied; after vvich he took 20 of the *French* men, 15 *Engliſh*, and ſome *Symerons*, and leaving both his ſhips in a ſafe Road he manned his Frigate and tvvo Pinnaces, and vvent tovvard *Rio Franciſco*, vvhere for vvant of vvater he left his Frigate commanded by *Robert Doble*, requiring that they ſhould not attempt any chaſe till his return.

In *Rio Franciſco* he landed his men, charging them in the Pinnaces to be there the fourth day after vvithout fail, and ſo vvith his men he marched vvith great ſilence tovvards the high vvay vvhich leadeth betvveen *Panama*, and *Nombre de Dios*: and coming vvithin a mile of it, they ſtaid and refreſhed themſelves: and the next morning there came by three *Recoes* laden vvith neer 30 Tun of gold and ſilver: Theſe they ſeized on though guarded vvith Souldiers, ſo that there vvas ſome

He returns towards *Panama*.

ſome ſhot exchanged, by which the *French* Capt. was wounded, and one *Symeron* ſlain: then did the *Spaniards* fly, and the other loaded themſelves with gold, and buried about 15 tun of ſilver, and ſo retired the ſame way they came: but a *French* man being overloaden with gold and wine, loſt himſelf in the woods, and being taken by the *Spaniards*, diſcovered to them where the ſilver was hid. And takes much gold and ſilver.

When Capt. *Drake* came back to the river of *Franciſco* where (according to order) he expected to meet with his Pinnaces, inſtead of them he diſcovered ſeven *Spaniſh* Pinnaces wch had been ſearching all the coaſt for him: This made him ſuſpect that they had taken and ſpoiled his Pinnaces, whereupon he reſolved with 3 or 4 others to make a Raft of Trees upon which they would adventure to put to Sea to ſeek their ſhip: by the way they ſate up to the middle in water, by reaſon of which, and the parching heat of the Sun their skins were much fretted. But it pleaſed God that after ſix hours, they ſpied their two Pinnaces coming towards them to their no ſmall joy. But the Pinnaces not ſeeing the Raft, ran under a covert behind the Point, whereupon the Captain and company gat aſhore, and ran over land to them, who received them with great rejoycings; and ſo they rowed to *Rio Franciſco* where he took in the reſt of his company and all their treaſure, and ſo haſted back to his Frigate, and then to his ſhip, where he divided the ſilver in even portions between the *French* and *Engliſh*. A dangerous attempt.

A while after, having ſet all things in a readineſs, they went out to Sea in the Frigate, together with the *French* ſhip, and Capt. *Drake* ordered 12 of his own men, and 16 of the *Symerons*, to go back and ſee what was become of the *French* Captain, and what of the

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hid treaſure they could recover. Theſe he ſet on ſhoar at *Rio Franciſco*, where he met with one of the two *French* men that ſtaid with their Captain, who told them that preſently after their departure the *Spaniards* overtook them, and ſeized upon the Captain and the other, himſelf eſcaping by flight, and throwing away his camag, and a Box of Jewels that he might run the faſter: He told them alſo that the *Spaniards* had ſearched ſo narrowly for the Treaſure that was hidden that he belived all was gone. Yet Captain *Drake* would needs have the men go, who coming thither, found that all the earth for a mile compaſs had been turned up, yet loſt they not all their labour, but returned ſafe bringing with them thirteen bars of ſilver, and ſome Quoits of gold, with which they embarked and returned with joy to their Frigate.

Their return for *England*.

Now did they think of returning home having made their voyage, but they wanted a ſhip to carry their victuals in their return, wherefore going towards *Carthagena* they met with a Frigate, which they took, laden with Maiz, Hens, Hogs, & Hony: the men they ſet on ſhore, and took the Bark with them, and ſo returned to the *Cabezas*, where they fitted their Frigates, and ſtored them, burning the Pinnaces and giving the Iron-work to the *Symerons*; He alſo looked up ſome ſilk and linnen which he ſent to their wives. *Pedro* ſeeing him take out of a trunk a rich Cymeter which the *French* Captain had given him, he ſo fell in love with it, that he would needs give four Quoits of gold for it, and another to one *Francis Tucker*, who was to move the buſineſs. Captain *Drake* yielded though ſomething unwillingly: yet the gold he would not take to himſelf but caſt it into the General Adventure, and ſo returned home-words.

By

By the way they touched at Cape S. *Anthony*, where in one night they took 250 Turtles, and many of their Eggs which did them good ſervice, and ſo with a proſperous voyage, thorow Gods mercy, they came ſafe to *Plimouth* on a Sabbath in the forenoon, juſt at Sermon time, *Aug.* 9. 1573. and the news of his coming being carried to his friends in the Church did ſo prevail with them, that few were left with the Preacher, all haſting to ſee him, and Gods goodneſs in his ſafe return. Arrive in ſafety.

Of his Voyage about the World.

Captain *Drake* having in his former Voyage had a ſight of the South Sea, he was reſtleſs in his deſires to ſail in an *Engliſh* bottom upon it: yet was he for ſome years hindred, partly thorow envy of ſome at home, and partly thorow employment abroad into *Ireland* under *Walter* Earl of *Eſſex*, to whom he did much Noble ſervice both by Sea and Land. Yet againſt the year 1577, he procured a Commiſſion from the Queen, and with the help of divers Friends, Adventurers, he fitted himſelf with five ſhips. The *Pellican*, Admiral: of 100 Tun burden: himſelf the Captain. The *Elizabeth*, Vice-Admiral, of 80 Tuns: Captain *John Winter*. The *Marigold*, of 30 Tun: *John Thomas* Captain. The *Swan*, of 50 Tun: *John Cheſter* Captain. The *Chriſtopher*, a Pinnace of 15 Tun: *Thomas Moon* Captain. His preparations.

Theſe ſhips had in them 264 able men, and were well furniſhed with all neceſſary proviſions: and had ſome Pinnaces ready framed, ſtowed aboard, ready to be ſet up when occaſion ſerved. He had alſo skilful Muſicians, Rich Furniture, the Veſſels for his Table, and ſome for his Kitchin of pure Silver, and divers other ſorts of Curious Workmanſhip, to ſhew the Riches and Magnificence of His Country.

Being

Being thus furniſhed, they ſet ſail from *Plymouth*, *Nov.* 15. 1577. but the wind coming contrary, they were forced to put into *Falmouth*: and to repair dammages, they were forced to ſtay till *Decemb.* 13. The firſt place they touched at, was the Iſle of *Mogadore* within the Dominion of the King of *Feſs*. From whence they departed, *Decemb.* 31. to Cape *Barbas*, and after they had refreſhed themſelves there for ſix days and ſtored themſelves with fiſh, they ſet ſail for *Cape Verde*, and touched at the Iſle of *Maio*, a very fruitful place, where they found ſtore of Figs, Coco-nuts, Plantanes, great heards of Goats, and flocks of wild Hens. From hence they paſſed by the Iſle of S. *Jagô*, and came to the Iſle of *Fogo*, in wch is a ſteep hill of about 18 miles to the top, wherein is a fiery furnace, which four times a day ſends forth flames & abundance of Pumice-ſtones, the reſt of the Iſland is fruitful and inhabited by *Portugals*. Two Leagues off is another Iſland called *Brava* abounding with trees, ever green, fruits, and other Commodities: as figs, cocoes, plantans, oranges, lemons, citrons, &c But the ſea is ſo deep about it that there is no Anchoring. At *Cape Verde* they took in freſh water, and *Feb.* the ſecond, ſet forwards for the Straights to paſs into the South-ſea.

By the way they came to the coaſt of *Braſile*, and paſſed on ſouth-ward to the river of *Plate*, where they all met, and not finding a convenient Harbor there, they paſſed on till *May* 18. 1578. where, in another Bay they came to an Anchor. Here Captain *Drake* unloaded the *Swan*, and brake her to pieces that he might bring his men into a neerer compaſs, and neer hereto were ſome Iſlands upon which they took as many Sea-calves, and ſeveral ſorts of Fowl as they pleaſed: and ſo having taken in ſuch proviſions as they needed, *June* 3. they

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ſet ſail from thence, and *June* 12. came into another Bay, where they diſcharged the *Chriſtopher* and laid her up. *June* 19. they found here the ſhip which they had loſt long before in a ſtorm: and ſo they entred *Port S. Julian* to refreſh their wearied men, and to cheriſh them who in their abſence had ſuſtained much miſery. Here Captain *Drake* and ſome others going a ſhore were aſſaulted by the Natives, called *Pentagons* from their huge ſtature: theſe ſlew two of his men, but one of them being ſlain, the reſt fled, and Captain *Drake* returned to his ſhips.

Whilſt they remained here, there was a conſpiracy diſcovered, a gentleman in the company having deſigned to murther the General, and to overthrow the Voyage: This being proved againſt him before a Council of war, he at laſt confeſſed it, and being therefore condemned to die, he was put to his choice, whether he would be ſet aſhore amongſt the Natives, or ſent into *England* to anſwer it before the Queen and Council, or whether he would be executed there: He choſe the laſt, and having prepared himſelf for death, had his head cut off. A conſpiracy diſcovered.

Here the General diſcharged the *Mary*, a *Portugal* Prize, becauſe ſhe was leaky, and ſo having wooded, watered and trimmed his ſhips, having now only three ſhips remaining, *Aug.* 17. they departed ſetting their courſe for the Straights, and changed the name of his own ſhip from the *Pelicane* to the *Golden Hind*. And in their paſſage thorow the Straights they came to a fair and fruitful Iſland, where ſome of them going a ſhore with the General they took poſſeſſion of it in Her Majeſties name, & called it *Elizabeth* Iſland. Here they found on other Iſlands, many Penguins, of which in one day they killed 3000, which they found to be good He comes to the ſtraights.

and wholsome food. This passage was very difficult in regard of many turnings, and various Winds.

Sept. 6. They entred into the South-sea, the Straight being about 150 Leagues in length, in some places broader, and in other narrower: Their entrance into this sea was *Sept.* 7. presently after which, they met with a terrible Tempest which continued long, insomuch as *Sept.* 30. the *Marigold* was separated from them whereof *John Thomas* was Captain, which they could never after meet with. And *Octob.* 7. in a sore storm the lost their Vice-admiral, the *Elizabeth*, which being weary of these troubles, returned thorow the Straights, and went for *England* whither they came the year following.

He loses two of his ships.

His many dangers.

The Admiral, now left alone, was driven to the fifty fifth degree of South Latitude, where amongst Islands, they refreshed themselves for two days, and by the means of some herbs they found there, they recovered their health. Presently after they encountred with another dreadful storm which made them despair of safety, or rather the former renewed, which lasted full 52 days: in which time the men were so tired out, and decayed in health, as made them run again amongst those Islands, where they met with three days breathing, and provided such things as they wanted.

Octob. 30. The storm (thorow Gods mercy) being turned into a calm, they shaped their course towards the Coast of *Peru*, which proved very Mountainous and barren, without water and wood except some places inhabited by the *Spaniards*, wherefore they ran off again to an Island called *Mucho*, which they found to be fruitful and well stored with Maiz, Sheep, and other Cattel. Here he intended to water, and take in Provision, but the treacherous *Indians* killed two of his men

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on ſhore, and with their Arrows wounded all the men that were with him in the Boat, and himſelf was very dangerouſly wounded under the eye. Hereupon the General ſet ſail again for the Main to get water, and freſh victuals for his weak and wounded men, and they came to an Anchor in *Philips Bay*, whence he ſent a Boat for diſcovery, which brought back an *Indian* whom they took as he was fiſhing: By his means they gat ſome ſmall relief, but that would not ſerve turn, wherefore a Captain of the *Indians*, being pleaſed with their gifts, and courteous uſage, conducted them to another place where they had a plentiful ſupply of what their neceſſities required. There alſo they met with a *Spaniſh* ſhip wherein they found ſome fine gold of *Baldivia*, and a great Croſs of gold beſet with Emeralds, and a God of the ſame metal nailed to it: of this burden they eaſed the ſhip.

Then being very deſirous to meet with their loſt ſhips, they ſought out an harbor where they might trim their ſhip, and ſet up their ſhallop, to enable them to ſearch every creek for them. From the firſt place they came to they were driven by the *Spaniards* with the death of one of their men: But *Decemb.* 20. they met with a place wherein they did their intended work. And after the Pinnace was fitted, himſelf with ſome others went to ſeek for their ſhips, till the wind forced them back again, and then with their ſhip they proceeded in their voyage.

As they ſailed along, they came to a place called *Tarapaca*, where landing to ſeek freſh water, they found a *Spaniard* aſleep, with 13 Bars of ſilver lying by him, weighing about 4000 *Spaniſh* Ducats: Of theſe they eaſed him, and returned to their Boat. Landing in another place they met a *Spaniard* driving eight *Peruvian* ſheep

His booties of treaſure.

ſheep that carried in Bags about 800 weight of fine ſilver, which they alſo took along with them. A little farther they traded with ſome *Indians* to whom they gave knives, beads, and ſuch trifles, and received by exchange many good things that they ſtood in need of; and amongſt others ſome of thoſe *Peruvian* ſheep, whoſe heighth and length was equal to a pretty Cow, and their ſtrength exceeding their ſtature. They have necks like Camels; their wool is exceeding fine, their fleſh good meat; and they ſupply the room of horſes both for burden, and travel. In the Province of *Cuſco*, the common ground, whereſoever it's taken up, in every hundred pound weight of earth, yields 25 s. of pure ſilver, after the rate of five ſhillings an ounce.

From thence *Feb.* 7. They came to the Port town of *Arica*, where, in two Barks, they found forty and odd bars of ſilver, each weighing 20 pounds, of which they eaſed them. And as they paſſed on they met with another Bark laden with linnen, ſome of which they took for their own uſe. *Feb.* 15. They came to *Lima*, in which Port were 30 *Spaniſh* ſhips, yet they entred and caſt Anchor all night in the midſt of them. Here they heard of a ſhip wherein were 1500 bars of ſilver, beſides ſilks, linnen, and a cheſt full of Royals of Plate: As alſo of another ſhip loaden with gold, and ſilver for *Panama*: Hence therefore they haſted next morning endeavouring to overtake that gallant ſhip, called *Cacafuego*, which was gone from *Lima* 14 days before them.

March firſt, They fell with Cape *Franciſco*, where about midday they deſcried a ſhip a head of them, which was that they looked for: but by the way, they had taken a ſhip, laden with wine: and another, laden with tacklings, wherein they found 80 l. weight of gold. This *Cacafuego* (or evil ſailer) they took, and before

The *Cacafuego* taken.

fore they left her, a boy of her own, named her *Cacaplata*. In her they found ſtore of fruits, conſerves, ſugars, meal, &c. beſides a quantity of jewels and precious ſtones: 13 cheſts of Royals of Plate; 8 pound-weight of gold: 26 tuns of uncoined ſilver, 2 large ſilver and gilt bowls, valued in all to 360 thouſand *Pezoes*, which was the cauſe of her ſlow ſailing: For theſe commodities they gave the Maſter a little linnen, and ſuch other things, and ſo diſmiſſed him, to go on his Voyage with more ſpeed.

March 16. Being now quite out of hope of meeting with their loſt ſhips, they came to the Iſle of *Caines*, and Anchored in a freſh river, where they ſpent ſome days in taking in wood, water, and other neceſſaries: and in their paſſage they met with another ſhip laden with *China* ſilk, *China* diſhes, and a Falcon of gold with a great Emerald ſet in his breaſt. *April* 15. *Anno* 1578. They came into the harbor of *Guatuleo*, inhabited with *Spaniards*, with whom they had ſome trading, and received of them many things which they needed, eſpecially bread: and ſo being ſufficiently provided of neceſſaries, they left the coaſt of *America*, yet not forgeting to take with them a pot of about a buſhel in bigneſs, full of Royals of Plate, and a chain of gold, and ſome jewels which they met with in the Town.

April 16. They ſet their courſe directly into the ſea, which they continued to *June* third till they came into the forty ſecond degree of North latitude, where they met with ſuch a ſtrange change from heat to cold that much impaired the health of many of them. This much diſcouraged many of them, and made them deſpair of finding any paſſage that way; yet would not the General be disheartened, but cheered them up by comfortable ſpeeches of the Divine Providence, and of

Gods

Gods care over his children out of the Scriptures: adding thereto his own cheerful example, ſtirring them up to endure ſome ſhort extremity to have the ſpeedier comfort, and a little trouble to have the greater glory, which made them reſolve to ſee the uttermoſt of what good was to be done that way.

June 5. They were forced to run in with the ſhoar by reaſon of contrary winds; the Road was bad, and dangerous by reaſon of extreme guſts, and flawes that beat upon them: Hereupon not ſtaying long there, in regard of the extremity of cold they were forced to turn Southward: and *June* 17. they came to an Anchor in a fit Harbour, where yet they met with much cold; then ſome of their men went a ſhore to ſet up tents, and to make a fortreſs wherein to ſecure their goods whilſt they trimmed their ſhip: The people of the country came in multitudes to them, wondering at every thing they ſaw, and eſteeming them to be Gods, though they did what they could to undeceive them: They gave them ſhirts, linnen cloths, &c. wherewith to cover their nakedneſs and to hide their ſhame, and they returned feathers, cawls of net-work: their Quivers for their Arrows made of Fawns-skins, &c. Preſently after came there King whom they called *Hioh*, and ſet his Crown upon the Generals Head, enriched his neck with chains, and by ſigns reſigned to him his right and title in that whole Land; wherefore in the Name, and to the uſe of Her Majeſty, he took the Scepter, Crown, and Dignity of the ſaid Country into his hand, wiſhing that it had lyen fit for Her Majeſty to enjoy, and that the riches, and treaſure wherewith the Inland part abounds, might be conveniently tranſported into *England*, and that the Goſpel might be propagated to theſe Ignorant and harmleſs people.

The

The General and his Gentlemen marched farther up into the land, which they found very fruitful, and ſaw infinite numbers of large and fat Deer: multitudes of Conies of a ſtrange kind. This Country Captain *Drake* named *Nova Albion:* and nailed faſt to a tree a Plate of braſs whereon was engraven Queen *Elizabeths* name: the day, and year of their arrival, and of the reſignation of that Kingdom by the King and People into her Majeſties hands, &c. *Nova Albion.*

July 23. They took a ſorrowful leave of the *Engliſh*, and ran to the tops of Mountains to keep a ſight of them as long as they could. Near to this Country lye the Iſlands of S. *James* in one of which they ſtayed, *July* 24. where they found ſtore of Seals, Birds and ſuch other proviſion as ſerved their turns. After which they bent their courſe to run directly with the Iſlands of the *Moluecos:* and *Sept.* 30. They came within the ſight of certain Iſlands, from whence they brought to them in their Canowe, Cocos, Fiſh, Pottatos, and ſome Fruit, which for a while they exchanged for other things: But the General ſmelt their deſign to make a prey of him and his, which they diſcerning began to throw ſtones at the *Engliſh:* But a great Gun being diſcharged over them ſo affrighted them, that they fled and returned no more. Yet others reſorted to them, offering to deal more fairly with them, but cunningly fell to ſtealing what they could get, which made the General to leave them, and called it the *Iſland of Thieves.*

Octob. 21. They came within the ſight of other Iſlands, and Anchored in one of them called *Mindanas:* From thence they came to the *Moluccas* Iſlands, the chief whereof are called *Terenate*, *Tidore*, *Matchan*, and *Batchan*, all very fruitful, and yielding abundance *They come into the Eaſt-Indies.*

dance of Cloves, whereof they had as many as they deſired at a cheap rate. As they directed their courſe to *Tidore*, the Vice-Roy of the King of *Terenate* came boldly aboard them, intreating the General by all means to go to *Terenate*, aſſuring him that their King would be very glad of his coming, and ready to do for him what in reaſon he could require, whereas if he went to their enemies the *Portugals* in *Tidore*, he would have nothing to do with him. Upon theſe perſwaſions the General ran with *Terenate*, and preſently ſent a meſſenger to the King with a velvet Cloke, as a preſent, requiring nothing but Proviſions in exchange for ſuch things they wanted, and whereof he had ſtore: the King ſent back the Vice-Roy and ſome others of his Nobles to the General to ſignifie that ſeeing he came from ſo mighty a Princeſs, he would willingly entertain amity with her, and would reſerve the Commodities and Traffique of his whole Iſland, to trade with her Subjects if they would embrace it. In token whereof he ſent the General his Signet, promiſing that himſelf with his Nobles would come to his ſhip, and bring her into a ſafer Harbour.

Whilſt they were delivering this errand the Generals Meſſenger was come to the Court, and by the way was met by ſome Nobles, who conducted him to the Kings preſence, to whom he delivered his Meſſage, and Preſent. The King received it very graciouſly, and preſently prepared himſelf to go in great State to the General, the rather to do Honour to our Queen from whom they came. The General received him anſwerable to his Dignity: His Ordnance thundred, mixed with ſmall ſhot, and his Trumpets and other Inſtruments ſounded to the great delight of the King and his company. He ſent him alſo into his Canow ſuch pre-

preſents as he thought would be moſt acceptable, and work in him a confirmation of the Friendſhip already begun.

The King as ſoon as he had brought their Ship to an Anchor, left them, promiſing to ſend them neceſſary Victuals, and proviſion: and accordingly they had by way of traffique Rice, Hens, Sugar-canes, Plantanes, Cocos, and Meal: and ſome Cloves, and more they might have had if they had pleaſed. *Novemb.* 9. They departed, ſeeking out a place where they might trim their ſhip, and provide other neceſſaries; and *Novemb.* 14. They came to an Iſland uninhabited, where they aboad 26 days. There they ſet up their tents, raiſed a fort for their goods, ſet up a Smiths forg, trimmed their ſhip, and diſpatched their other buſineſſes to their content, finding in the Iſland divers ſorts of excellent proviſions, ſo that in that ſpace they grew luſty, ſtrong, and healthful, and gained rare experience of Gods wonderful wiſdom in many ſtrange, and admirable Creatures that they ſaw there. It was full of wood, the trees large, & ſtreight, without boughs ſave only at the top: Amongſt which every night they ſaw great ſwarms of fiery-worms flying in the air, whoſe bodies gave ſuch a light as if every twig had been a lighted Candle, and the whole place the ſtarry Sphear. Here alſo were ſtore of Reer-mice as big, or bigger than Hens: and multitudes of Cray-fiſh whereof one would ſatisfie four hungry men at dinner: they live always on the Land in holes like Cony-Berries.

Being thus well furniſhed with all neceſſaries, *Decem.* 12. They put to Sea, and *Decemb.* 16. Had ſight of the *Celibes* Iſlands, where, amongſt thoſe Iſlands they were entangled till, *Jan.* 9. at which time apprehending themſelves paſt all danger, paſſing on with full Sails, in

the beginning of the night, their ſhip was laid faſt up upon a deſperate ſhoal, where was no probability of ſaving any thing, nor of eſcaping with life: and the more they looked about the leſs they hoped of geting clear off it again. Hereupon they preſently fell to prayer expecting nothing but preſent Death. Yet that they might not ſeem to tempt God by leaving any means unattempted that he afforded, preſently after their Prayers were ended, the General (exhorting them to have the chiefeſt care of the better part, the ſoul, and adding many comfortable ſpeeches of the life to come, which now alone they looked for) encouraged them all to beſtir themſelves ſhewing the way thereto by his own Example: And firſt of all the pump was well plyed, and the ſhip freed of water, whereby they found their Leakes to be nothing encreaſed, which, though it gave them no hopes of deliverance, yet it gave them ſome hope of reſpite, in as much as it aſſured them that the bulk was ſound, which they acknowledged to be the immediate providence of God alone, for that no ſtrength of wood, and Iron could poſſibly have born ſo hard and violent a ſhock as their ſhip met with, daſhing her ſelf under full ſail againſt the Rocks, except the extraordinary hand of God's had preſerved the ſame.

Their great danger.

Their next aſſay was for good ground and Anchorhold to Sea-ward of them (whereon to hale;) by which means, if by any, the General put them in comfort that there was yet ſome hope left to cleer themſelves: He therefore in his own Perſon undertook the charge of ſounding, which when he had done he found that even but a boats length from the ſhip, there was no bottom to be found by any length of Line whatſoever: So that the beginnings of hope which they were willing

willing to have conceived before, were now quite daſhed again. Yea, their miſery ſeemed to be encreaſed, for that their expectation was now turned into awaiting for a lingring death, of the two, the far more fearful to be choſen. Yet one thing fell out happily, that the moſt of their men did not apprehend that danger, which if they had done, they would probably have been ſo much diſcouraged, that their ſorrow would have diſabled them from looking after a remedy. But the General, and thoſe few others, that could judge of the event wiſely, diſſembled the ſame, and gave encouraging ſpeeches to the reſt.

For now it ſeemed a clear caſe, that whilſt the ſhip lay ſo faſt moored that ſhe could not ſtir, either they were there to remain on the place with her, or elſe leaving her to commit themſelves in a moſt poor, and helpleſs eſtate to ſeek ſome other place of refuge, the better of which choices carried with it the appearance of worſe than a thouſand Deaths. For as touching their ſhip this was the only comfort that ſhe could give them, that lying there confined already upon the hard and pinching Rocks, they could not but continually expect her ſpeedy ruine, as ſoon as the ſea and winds ſhould come to be the ſevere Executioners of that heavy judgement, by the appointment of the Eternal Judge already given upon her, who had bound her there, as with Adamantine chains to a moſt narrow priſon, againſt their coming

for that purpoſe: So that if they ſtay'd with her, they muſt periſh with her: or if by any means yet undiſcovered, any of them there ſhould chance to be delivered, their eſcape muſt needs be a perpetual miſery: It being far better to periſh together, than with the loſs of their friends to live in a ſtrange Land: whether a ſolitary life (the better choice) amongſt wilde Beaſts (as Birds on the mountains without all comfort) or amongſt the barbarous heathens in intollerable bondage both of body and mind.

But put the caſe that the day of the ſhips deſtruction ſhould be deferred, longer than either reaſon could perſwade or in any likelihood could ſeem poſſible (it being not in the power of any ſhip whatſoever to ſuffer what ſhe had already endured) yet could their abode there profit them nothing, but encreaſe their wretchedneſs, and enlarge their ſorrows. For as her Store and Victuals were not much (ſufficient to ſuſtain them only for ſome few days, without hope of having any new ſupplies, no not ſo much as a cup of cold water) ſo muſt it inevitably come to paſs, that they ſhould be driven to eat the fleſh of their own Arms; and how intollerable a thing this would have proved may eaſily be judged.

And if they had departed from her whither ſhould they have gone to ſeek relief? Nay, the impoſſibility of going ſeemed to be no leſs than

thoſe other before mentioned. Their Boat was not able at once to carry above twenty Perſons, and they were fifty eight in all: The neareſt Land was eighteen miles from them, and the wind from the ſhoar directly beat againſt them; Or if they had thought of ſetting ſome a ſhoar, and then fetching the reſt, there being no place thereabout without Inhabitants, the firſt that had Landed muſt firſt have faln into the hand of the Enemy, and ſo the reſt in order as they came: And ſuppoſe they ſhould eſcape the Sword, yet would their lives be worſe than Death, not only in reſpect of their woful Captivity, and bodily miſeries; but moſt of all in reſpect of their Chriſtian Liberty, being to be deprived of all publick means of ſerving the true God, and continually grieved with the horrible Impieties, and Deviliſh Idolatries of the Heathen.

Their miſery being thus manifeſt, the conſideration thereof muſt needs have cauſed trembling to fleſh and blood, if Faith in Gods Promiſes had not mightily ſuſtained them. The night they paſſed with earneſt longings that the Day would appear: the time they ſpent in frequent Prayer, and other Godly Exerciſes, thereby comforting themſelves and reviving their hearts: ſtriving to bring themſelves to an holy ſubmiſſion under the hand of God, and to refer themſelves wholly to his good will, and pleaſure.

The Day at length appearing, and it being then

then almoſt ful-ſea, after they had given thanks to God for his forbearing them ſo long, and had with tears called upon him to bleſs their labors, they again renewed their travel to ſee if now they could poſſibly find any Anchor-hold which they had formerly ſought in vain. But this ſecond attempt proved as fruitleſs as the former, and left them nothing to truſt to but Prayers, and Tears, ſeeing it appeared now impoſſible that the prudence, policy, or power of man could ever effect the delivery of their ſhip, except the Lord miraculouſly ſhould effect the ſame.

Then was it motioned, and by general voice determined to commend and commit their caſe to God alone, leaving themſelves wholly in his hand, to deſtroy or ſave them as it ſhould ſeem beſt to his gracious wiſdom: and that their Faith might be the better ſtrengthned, and their comfortable apprehenſion of Gods mercy in Chriſt be more clearly felt, they had a Sermon Preach'd by their Miniſter, Maſter *Fletcher*, and the Sacrament of the Lords Supper adminiſtred to them.

After which ſweet repaſt, and other holy exerciſes adjoyning to it, ended, leſt they ſhould in any reſpect ſeem guilty of neglecting of any lawful means that might conduce to their ſafety, they reſolved to lighten their Ship by caſting forth her Goods into the Sea, which accordingly in a very ſhort time they diſpatched with much alacrity. So that even thoſe things which

which before they judged moſt neceſſary, conſidering their condition, they now deſpiſed, neither ſparing their Ammunition for defence, nor the Food for the ſuſtentation of their lives, but every thing as it firſt came to hand went overboard, aſſuring themſelves that if it pleaſed God to deliver them out of that deſperate ſtrait, he would both fight for them againſt their enemies, and not ſuffer them to periſh for want of Bread. But when they had done all they could, it was not their endeavour but Gods immediate hand, and good Providence that wrought their deliverance. It was he alone that having brought them to the ſhaddow of Death, ſet them at liberty again, after they had remained in that deſperate condition full 20 hours, for the magnifying of his Almighty power and mercy.

The manner of their delivery was thus; The place where their Ship ſate ſo faſt was a firm Rock: the Ship ſtruck on the Larboard ſide: at low water there was not above ſix foot depth in all, on the Starboard-ſide, and yet within a very little diſtance there was no bottom to be found. The Brieze during all the time that they were thus ſtayed, blew ſtifly againſt their broad ſide, and ſo kept the ſhip upright. But it pleaſed God in the beginning of the Tide, while the water was yet almoſt at the loweſt, to ſlack the ſtiffneſs of the wind, and then their ſhip that required thirteen foot water to make her float, and had not at this time on one ſide

about

about ſeven at moſt, wanting her prop on the other ſide, which had already too long kept her up, fell a heeling towards the deep water, and by that means freed her Keel, and made them all glad men.

A wonderful deliverance.

This, of all their other dangers in the whole Voyage was the greateſt, yet not the laſt. For of a long ſeaſon they could not free themſelves, from the care and fear of thoſe ſhallows: nor could they poſſibly come to any convenient Anchoring amongſt them: But were continually toſſed amongſt thoſe many Iſlands and Shoals of the *Celibes*, till the eighth day of the following month.

Jan. 12. Being not able to bear any Sails by reaſon of a Tempeſt, and fearing their many dangers, they let fall an Anchor upon a ſhoal. And *Jan.* 14. being got a little farther South, they again caſt Anchor at an Iſland, where they ſpent a day in taking in water, and wood. After which they met with foul weather, and dangerous ſhoals for many days together, which occaſioned them to leave theſe coaſts, and to bear for *Timor*, the moſt Southerly Cape of the *Celibes*: Yet could they not ſo eaſily clear themſelves as they expected: So that *Jan.* 20. They were forced to run with a ſmall Iſland not far from thence; and while they were with their Boat at a good diſtance ſearching for a convenient place wherein to Anchor, they were ſuddenly environed with no ſmall extremities. For there aroſe a moſt violent, and intollerable

ſtaw

ſlaw, and ſtorm from the ſouth-weſt againſt them, making them (who were on a Lee-ſhoar, amongſt moſt dangerous Rocks, and Shelves) extreamly to fear, not only the loſs of their Boat and Men; but of themſelves, their Ship, and Goods: or the caſting of thoſe men whom God ſhould ſpare amongſt Infidels; which miſery could not by any Power or Induſtry of theirs have been prevented, had not the preſent goodneſs of God (by ſtaying the outragious extremities wherewith they were environed) wrought their preſent delivery: By whoſe unſpeakable goodneſs, their Boat and men alſo, were unexpectedly brought to them in ſafety.

January, 26. With much adoe they gat clear from this place, yet the Winde turning ſtrong againſt them, they could bear no ſail to the end of that month. *February* the firſt, They ſaw a very high Land, and would faign have born to it to have got ſome ſuccour, but they could find no ſafe Harbour. *February* the third, They ſaw a ſmall Iſland, but being ſtill unable to bear any ſail, they were carried away by the ſtorm, and were not able to fetch it. *February* the ſixth, They came to another Iſland, where they caſt Anchor, and furniſhed themſelves with water and wood.

February the eighth, Departing thence they ſpied two Canows coming towards them, which talked with them, and conducted them to their Town called *Barativa*. The People were

Gentiles, of handſome Bodies, comely Stature, Civil demeanour, very juſt in their dealings, and courteous to ſtrangers: were glad of their coming, and relieved their wants with what the Country could afford. Their Iſland is rich, and fruitful, having Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Sulpher, &c. And they are very skilful in working theſe Mettals. Their Fruits are Nutmegs, Ginger, Long pepper, Limons, Cocos, with divers others, of each of which they had from them, whatſoever they deſired for their need: Having here ſpent two days, they departed very well refreſhed.

After this they paſſed within ſight of many Iſlands, but they neither needed nor deſired to viſit them, only they took in ſome freſh water at one of them, where they found two Turtles. *March* the tenth, They came to an Anchor under a high Land where they took in water, and then ſent their Boat to traffique with the Inhabitants: and the next day the General ſent his man with a Preſent to the King of Cloth, both Linnen and Woollen, and ſome Silk, which he gladly accepted, and thankfully received, and returned Rice, Cocos, Hens, and other Victuals. This was the Iſle of *Java*: And *March*, the thirteenth, The General himſelf with his Gentlemen, and ſome others went a ſhoar, and Preſented the King with his Muſick (who entertained him joyfully) and ſhewed him the manner of the uſe of their Arms, by training of his men before him:

They come to *Java Major.*

him: and ſo they were diſmiſſed with a promiſe that more victuals ſhould be ſent them.

In this Iſland there is one chief King and under him many petty Governors whom they call *Raias*, who live in great friendſhip one with another. *March*, the fourteenth, They received more victuals from them, and the day after, three of theſe *Raias* came to ſee the General and his ſhip, and warlike Ammunition, wherewith they were very much pleaſed: and relating it to the King, he went to ſee them himſelf carrying ſome victuals with him. The *Raias* came daily to them, whom the General entertained Courteouſly: and one of them brought an Ox, for which the General requited him with ſome Silks. Here they trimmed and waſhed their Ship of which ſhe had great need, being in this long Voyage overgrown with a kind of ſhelfiſh which much hindred her ſailing, They traded with this People for Hens, Goats, Cocos, Plantanes, and other things whereof they had great plenty.

March, the ſix and twentieth, *An. Dom.* One thouſand five hundred and eighty, They departed ſhaping their courſe for the *Cape of Good Hope*: And *June* the fifteenth, They paſſed by that: And *July* the two and twentieth, They came to *Sierra Leona*, where they took in freſhwater, and met with ſome Oiſters, and plenty of Lemons which much refreſhed them. And *September* the ſix and twentieth, (Which was *Munday* in the account of thoſe that had ſtayd

at home, but by their computation was the Lords Day) they ſafely, with joyful mindes, and thankful hearts to God for his wonderful goodneſs to them, arrived at *Plimouth*, having ſpent two years, ten months, and ſome odd Days in ſeeing the wonders of the Lord in the Deep, in diſcovering very many admirable things, in going thorow with ſo many ſtrange adventures, in eſcaping out of ſo many dangers, and overcoming ſo many difficulties in encompaſſing the World.

Their return home.

Queen *Elizabeth* going aboard this Ship, was therein Feaſted by Captain *Drake*, at which time She Knighted him. The Ship was laid up at *Deptford* where the Carcaſe of it lay very many years after.

The

The Voyage of Sir Francis Drake *into the* West-Indies.

QUeen *Elizabeth* finding the reſtleſs malice of the King of *Spain* againſt Her, to the end that War might not firſt be brought home to Her own doors, ſet forth a Fleet to finde her enemies work abroad, under the command of Sir *Francis Drake*, who having prepared his Fleet and gotten them together to *Plimouth* to the number of five and twenty ſails of ſhips, and Pinnaces: and having of Souldiers and Marriners Two thouſand three hundred in the whole, imbarked himſelf and them *September* the twelfth, *Anno Chriſti*, One thouſand five hundred eighty five, being accompanied with theſe worthies. Another Voyage into the *Weſt-Indies.*

Maſter *Chriſtopher Carleil*, Lieutenant General. *Anthony Powel*, Sergeant Major. Captain *Matthew Morgan*, and Captain *John Sampſon*, Corporals of the Field. And theſe Officers after named had command over the reſt of the Land Captains. Captain *Anthony Plot*. Captain *Edward Winter*; Captain *John Goring*; Captain *Robert Pew*; Captain *George Barton*; Captain *John Merchant*; Captain *William Cecil*; Captain

tain *Walter Bigs*; Captain *John Hannam*; and Captain *Richard Stanton*.

The Commanders at Sea under him were, *Martin Forbusher*, Vice-Admiral in the *Primrose*; *Francis Knowls* in the *Gallion Leceſter*, Reer-Admiral; *Thomas Venner*, Captain in the *Elizabeth Bonadventure*, under the General; *Edward Winter*, Captain in the *Aid*; *Chriſtopher Carliel*, Leiutenant General, Captain in the *Tyger*; *Henry White*, Captain in the *Sea-Dragon*; *Thomas Drake*, Captain in the *Thomas*; *Thomas Seely*, Captain in the *Minion*; *Baily*, Captain in the Bark *Talbot*; *Rob. Croſs*, Capt. in the Bark *Bond*; *George Forteſcue*, Captain in the Bark *Bonner*; *Edward Careleſs*, Captain in the *Hope*; *James Erizo*, Captain in the *White Lyon*; *Thomas Moon*, Captain in the *Francis*; *John Rivers*, Captain in the *Vantage*; *John Vaughan*, Captain in the *Drake*; *John Verney*, Captain in the *George*; *John Martin*, Captain in the *Benjamin*; *Edward Gilman*, Captain in the *Scout*; *Richard Hawkins*, Captain in the Galliot called the *Duck*; *Bitfield*, Captain in the *Swallow*.

When they were gotten out, they took their courſe towards *Spain*. And when they came neer that Coaſt they ſpied divers Sails, whereupon the General ſent ſome Pinnaces to ſee what they were; who upon the ſight of them, abandoned moſt of their Ships (being *French* men laden with Salt.) Amongſt them there was one ſo well liked, which had no man in her, as being brought to the General he made ſtay of her for their

their ſervice, intending to pay for her, which he accordingly performed at his return, and called her the *Drake*, the reſt were diſmiſſed in ſafety.

The day following, ſtanding in again with the ſhore they eſpied a tall ſhip of about two hundred and forty Tun, which was chaſed by the Leiutenant *General* in the *Tyger*, and when he had forced her to ſtrike ſail, upon examination finding her to be a *Spaniſh* ſhip of Saint *Sebaſtian*, laden with *Poor John* from *Newfound Land*, they juged her to be lawful prize; and therefore diſtributed her lading amongſt the Fleet, which afterwards ſtood them in good ſtead.

A day or two after they put into the Iſles of *Bayon*, where they had no ſooner Anchored, but they manned forth all their Pinnaces with an intent to ſurpiſe the City, upon ſight of whom the *Governour* and People were much amazed; there they landed, and quartered themſelves to their beſt advantage: but in the night there aroſe ſuch a ſtorm, that they thought fit to return to their ſhips, which they did with ſome difficulty, many of their ſhips being driven from their Anchors. The tempeſt continued three days, which ſcattered the Fleet, and the *Speedwell* was driven into *England*, the reſt came together again when the ſtorm was ended.

Then the Lieutenant *General* was ſent to ſee what they might do about *Vigo*, where he took many Boats, and Carvels, divers being laden with houſhold-

houſhold ſtuffe: and amongſt other Church ornaments, they found a great Croſſe of Silver, of fair and emboſſed work, and double gilt, which was of good value. The *Spaniards* complained that here they loſt goods worth above three thouſand Duckats. A little from thence they landed, and by conſent of the Governour of *Galizia*, quietly furniſhed themſelves with freſh water, and all other neceſſaries paying for the ſame.

From thence they went to the *Canaries* purpoſing to have refreſhed and ſtored themſelves with neceſſaries in the Iſle of *Palma*: but the Sea going high, and the landing place (whereof there was but one) being naught, they left it, and went to the Iſle of *Ferro*, but finding that extreme poor they left it, and ſteered towards the coaſt of *Barbary*: And *November* the thirteenth they fell with *Cape Blank*, where they caught ſtore of fiſh, and from thence went to the Iſles of *Cape Verde*: And *November* the ſixteenth, they diſcovered the Iſle of Saint *Jago*, where they came to an Anchor, and landed a thouſand men under the leading of the Lieutenant General *Carliel*; the way proved marvellous ſtony and troubleſome in their march, yet they reſted not till they came to a fair plain two miles from the Town: There having reſted themſelves for a while, they advanced hard to the wall of the City, finding no enemy to reſiſt them, all being fled, whereupon he ſent two Captains with ſixty men to quarter out the City for his Army, and

They come to St. Jago.

And take it.

and to erect Saint *George's Croſs* upon the enemies Fortreſs that it might be ſeen by our Navy, which was done accordingly; And it being *November* the ſeventeenth, the day of our Queens coming to the Crown, they diſcharged all the Ordnance, being about fifty Pieces which they found in the Town, ready mounted and charged, which alſo was anſwered by the Ordnance out of all our ſhips, which were now come near.

Here they continued fourteen days taking ſuch ſpoils as the place afforded, as Wine, Oyl, Meal, Viñeger, Olives, &c. but found no treaſure at all in it. This City is finely ſeated, haing a River running by it, and a Valley full of Gardens and Orchards well repleniſhed with Fruits, Hearbs, and Trees, as Lemons, Oranges, Sugar-canes, Coco's, Plantans, &c. *November* the four and twentieth, the General, and Lieutenant General with ſix hundred men marched to St. *Domingo*, twelve miles within Land, which they found empty alſo, the Inhabitants being fled into the mountains, from whence they returned to St. *Jago*: And *November* the ſix and twentieth, they embarked their Forces, and went to the *Play*, where they found two pieces of Ordnance hid in the ground, and ſo they burned the town, and departed. Saint *Domingo* taken.

Hence putting over to the *Weſt-Indies*, within a few days began a great mortality amongſt their men, ſo that within a ſmall time there died two or three hundred of them of burning

Feavers and ſome of the Plague. In eighteen days ſpace they came within ſight of Saint *Dominica*, inhabited by ſavage people that go all naked, and paint their bodies: Theſe helped our men to fill & carry freſh water from the River upon their bare ſhoulders to their Boats, & brought them ſtore of *Tabacco*, and Bread made of the *Caſſavy* root, very white, and ſavory, for which they gave them ſome Glaſs Beads to their great content.

From thence they went to S. *Chriſtophers* Iſland, where they cleanſed and aired their ſhips, & refreſhed their ſick People: From hence they reſolved to go to *Hiſpaniola:* and by the way they met with a ſmall Frigat, bound for S. *Domingo*, the chiefeſt and ancienteſt City in that Iſland; and the men of her being examined, one aſſured them that the haven of it was a barred haven, the Shoar well fortified, ſo that there was no convenient landing within ten *Engliſh* miles of the City, whither this man undertook to conduct them.

They come to *Hiſpaniola*

January the firſt, They landed ten miles from that brave City, and under the command of the Lieutenant General marched towards the City whither they came about one a clock in the afternoon; When they came neer, above a hundred and fifty Gentlemen well mounted preſented themſelves againſt them; but the ſmall ſhot playing upon them, they departed, and the *Engliſh* proceeded towards the two gates of the City that lay towards the Sea; both which

which the *Spaniards* had manned, and planted their Ordnance without the gates, and some small shot in an ambush by the way side. The *English* being aboue twelve hundred men divided themselves: the Lieutenant General leading the one halfe to one gate, and Captain *Powel* the other halfe to the other gate, vowing that with God's assistance they would not rest till they met in the market place.

No sooner had the *Spaniards* discharged their Ordnance, doing some litle execution, but the Lieutenant General hasted or rather ran upon them to prevent their charging again, and notwithstanding their ambush, entred Pell Mell with them into the gate not staying till he came into the Market place, unto whom shortly after came Captain *Powel* with his Companies. This place they strengthened with Baricadoes, the City being too large to be guarded by so small, and weary an Army. And after midnight, they in the Castle, hearing some of the *English* busie about the Gate of it, quitted it, some being taken Prisoners, and others escaping by Boats.

Saint *Domingo* taken.

The next day the *English* enlarged their Quarters, and fortified themselves, and held the Town for a months space. During this time the General sent a *Negro* Boy with a Flag of Truce to the *Spaniards*, who by the way was met by some Officers of the Galley which the *English* had taken, together with the City, who furiously thrust the poor Boy thorow the Body, who

returning to the General, having declared how barbarouſly they had uſed him, fell down, and died in his preſence. The General being much moved herewith, commanded the Proveſt Martial, to take two Friers, and to carry them to the ſame place with a ſufficient guard, and there to hang them; and withal he ſent one of the Priſoners to inform the *Spaniards* why he did it, and to tell them that till the party who had thus murthered his meſſenger were delivered to him, there ſhould no day paſs wherein he would not hang two Priſoners till all were conſumed.

Hereupon the day following, the murtherer was brought, and an offer made to deliver him to the General, who yet thought it more Honourable to make them perform the Execution themſelves in the ſight of the *Engliſh*, which was done accordingly.

During their aboad here Commiſſioners oft paſſed between the *Spaniards* & them about the ranſome of the City, but not agreeing, the *Engliſh* ſpent every morning till the heat of the day, in firing, and deſtroying the houſes in the outward part of the City, two hundred Marriners being employed therein for divers days: Yet were the Houſes built ſo magnificently, and ſtrongly of ſtone, that they could not conſume one third part of the Town all that time, whereupon the General was contented to accept of twenty five thouſand Duckets, of 5s. 6. a piece, to ſpare the reſt.

Domingo partly burnt, and partly ranſomed.

Here

Here our Soldiers met with good pillage, eſpecially of rich Apparel; but treaſure they found none: For the *Spaniards* by their Cruelties had ſo deſtroyed the Natives, which uſed to work in the Mines of Gold and Silver, that they were wholly given over, and in that Iſland they were forced to uſe Copper Mony. Yet they found ſtore of Wine, Oyl, Vineger Wheat, Meal, Woollen and Linnen Cloth, ſome Silks, &c. which much relieved them: there was but little Plate found but good ſtore of Porcellaws, or *China* Diſhes: yet ſome Plate they found, and very coſtly houſhold furniture.

From Saint *Domingo* they put over towards the Main, and at laſt came within ſight of *Carthagena*, who had notice of their coming twenty days before from *Hiſpaniola*, ſo that they were fully provided for them. The mouth of the Harbor lay about three miles Weſtward from the City, where they entred without oppoſition: and in the Evening ſome of them landed under the conduct of the Lieutenant General, who about midnight began their march towards the City, keeping cloſe by the Sea-waſh for their greater ſafety. When they came within two miles of the town, about one hundred of their Horſe met them, but upon the firſt Volley of ſhot that was given them, they retreated. They come to *Carthagena*.

Coming within half a mile of the town, the way grew narrow between the Sea, and an Arm

of

of it, which was Fortified with a ſtone wall and ditch: the wall built with very good Flankers: there was only a little place left open which was made up with very good Baricadoes of Wine-pipes filled with Earth ſtanding very cloſe together. This place was furniſhed with ſix Demiculverins, and Sakers, which ſhot directly in Front upon them as they approached: They had brought alſo two great Gallies with their Prowes to the Shoar with eleven Pieces of Ordnance; which flanked their coming on: In thoſe Gallies alſo were three or four hundred ſmall ſhot placed: and on the Land to guard that narrow Paſs three hundred ſhot, and Pikes.

Theſe ſpared not their ſhot either great or ſmall; but the *Engliſh*, taking the advantage of the dark, ſtill keeping the Sea-waſh Shoar eſcaped all pretty well, themſelves forbearing to ſhoot till they were come to the very Wall ſide, then running upon the Barricadoes, down went the Pipes of Earth, and after a Volley of ſhot in their faces they came to it with Pikes and Swords, wherein they proved too hard for the *Spaniards*, and forced them to flee. Here the Lieutenant General with his own hands killed the chiefeſt Enſign Bearer of the *Spaniards*, who yet fought very ſtoutly. Then purſuing them, they entred *Pell Mell* with them into the Town and wan the Market-place, the *Spaniards* flying to the Mountains, whither before they had carried

Carthagena taken.

carried their Wives and Children.

At every ſtreets end they had made Barricadoes and Trenches excellently well, and had placed many *Indians* in corners of advantage, with Arrows ſo impoiſoned that if they did but break the skin the wounded party died: by theſe ſome of our men were ſlain: They had alſo ſtuck in the ground againſt the coming of the *Engliſh* abundance of ſticks with ſharp ends villainouſly impoiſoned, moſt of which they yet eſcaped by keeping the Sea-waſh-ſhoar.

Here they ſtayed ſix weeks, the aforenamed mortality continuing ſtill amongſt them, though not ſo violent as at firſt. This the *Spaniards* call a *Calenture*, which ſuch as were touched with, if they eſcaped Death continued long very weak both in mind and body. This forced them to give over their intended enterpriſe for *Nombre de Dios*, and ſo overland to *Panama*, where they ſhould have met with ſtore of treaſure: and here they reſolved to return home-ward.

During their aboad in this place there paſſed divers courteſies between the *Spaniards* and them; and the Governour of *Carthagena*, and the Biſhop of it, with divers Gentlemen came to viſit the General: Yet becauſe they could not agree about ranſoming the City, they burned the out-parts of it, and at laſt they agreed to give the General one hundred and ten thouſand Duckets for the ranſome of the reſt, this being

a

a far richer place than S. *Domingo*: and afterwards they gave him a thouſand crowns to ſpare an Abby that ſtood a quarter of a mile from the town, and becauſe they profeſſed that they were not able to ranſom the Caſtle, it was blown up with Gun-powder. The Iſland hath in it many pleaſant Fruits, and Orange-trees ſet in walks of a great length: the whole Iſland being caſt into Gardens and Orchards.

They return homeward.

After ſix weeks aboad, having taken in freſh-water, and other proviſions, they put to Sea, *March* 31, where, after two or three days, a great ſhip which they had taken at S. *Domingo*, called by them the *New-years-gift*, ſprung a Leak, being laden with Ordnance, Hides, and other Plunder, whereupon they returned with the whole fleet to *Carthagena*, where they ſtayed ten days more, unlading her, and beſtowing her Men and Goods in other Ships, and ſo departed, directing their courſe to Cape S. *Anthony*, in the Eaſterly part of *Cuba*: and becauſe they could not preſently find any freſh water, they departed, thinking to recover the *Mattances*, Eaſtward of *Havana*: But for want of wind they were after fourteen days, brought back to Cape S. *Anthony*, where, upon a more diligent ſearch, they found water enough.

After three days ſpent in watering they departed, *May* 13. and proceeding about the Cape of *Florida*, & keeping along the coaſt, they went on till *May* 28. at which time they eſpied a Beacon on Land, unto which they went with their Pinnaces

Pinnaces well man'd,& marching up the River-ſide, at laſt they ſaw a fort, newly built by the *Spaniards*: whereupon the Leiutenant General took four Companies, and marched towards it: and though he went as covertly as he could, yet the enemy took the Alarm, and thinking that the whole force of the *Engliſh* was coming againſt them, they diſcharged their Pieces, and ran away. Their flight was diſcovered to the *Engliſh* by a *French* man, who had been a Priſoner with them, whereupon the General himſelf with many others went to the place, and found it empty. On the Platform they found thirteen or fourteen pieces of Braſs Ordnance, and a cheſt having in it about two thouſand pound *Sterling*, lately ſent from the King of *Spain*'s treaſurer to pay the Souldiers of that place.

From hence they went to their town about a mile off, ſtanding upon the River of S. *Auguſtine*, and when they landed, the *Spaniards* made ſome few ſhot at them, and ran away. The Sergeant Major finding one of their horſes ready ſadled and bridled, gat up and followed the chaſe: but by one that lay behind a buſh, he was ſhot thorow the head and ſlain: His death was much lamented, being a Souldier of great experience, and courage.

Here they reſolved to go to *Virginia* to ſeek out the *Engliſh* ſent thither the year before by Sir *Walter Rawleigh* under Maſter *Ralph Lane*, their Governour, whither they came, and at

their requeſt carried them back with them to *England*: where they ſafely arrived at *Portſmouth*, *July* 28. *Anno Chriſti*. 1586.

Their ſafe arrival.

The total value which they got in this Voyage was eſtimated at ſixty thouſand pounds, whereof they that went the Voyage had twenty thouſand pounds, and the Aventerers the other forty. In the Voyage they loſt ſeven hundred and fifty men. Amongſt whom were eight Captains: four Lieutenants; ſix Gentlemen, and others.

The Ordnance gotten of all ſorts were two hundred and forty: whereof above two hundred were Braſs, the reſt Iron.

Of

Of Sir Francis Drakes *ſervice againſt the* Spaniard *in Eighty eight.*

Anno Chriſti, One thouſand five hundred eighty eight, the King of *Spain* having gotten together a huge Navy, which they tearmed *Invincible*, came for *England*, and Queen *Elizabeth* of famous Memory, for her own preſervation prepared another, which ſhe committed to the charge of *Charles Howard* of *Effingham*, Lord Admiral, and to our Renouned *Drake* her Vice Admiral, which Navy ſhe ſent into the Weſtern parts of *England*, the whole ſtory whereof you may read in my *Englands Remembrancer*; and out of which I ſhall collect only ſo much as concerns my preſent purpoſe. His brave ſervice in eighty eight.

July the twentieth, about noon this terrible Fleet of the *Spaniards* was diſcried by the *Engliſh* before they looked for it; whereupon (the Fleet lying in the Road of *Plimouth*) with much difficulty they towed out their ſhips: and being forth, they ſaw the *Spaniſh* ſhips with lofty Towers, like Caſtles, ſeeming at firſt to make for *Plimouth*, but ſeeing

the *Engliſh* ſhips got out of the Harbor, they ſteered by towards *Calis*, which the *Engliſh* willingly ſuffered them to do, that they might the more commodiouſly chaſe them in the Reer with a fore-right Wind.

July the one and twentieth, Our Lord Admiral ſent before him a Pinnace, called the *Defiance*, to denounce War by diſcharging her Ordnance, and himſelf following in the *Ark-Royal*, ſet upon the *Spaniſh* Admiral (as he thought) though it proved to be the ſhip of *Alonzo de Levas*, where fire, ſmoke, and Lowd thundring Cannons began the Parley: and rending Bullets (freely interchanged) were the fiery meſſengers of each others minds.

Soon after came up *Drake*, *Haukins*, and *Forbuſher*, inceſſantly playing with their Ordnance upon the hind moſt Squadron of the Enemies which was Commanded by *Recalde*, whoſe Ship was ſoon ſo battered as that it was made unſerviceable, and thereupon was with much difficulty drawn into the main Fleet.

In this medly, a great Gallion, wherein was *Don Pedro de Valdez*, and ſome other Noblemen being ſore battered by the *Engliſh* ſhot, to avoid the ſame, fell foul upon another ſhip, whereby her fore-maſt was broken off, and ſhe made unable to follow the reſt of the Fleet. But the night coming on, our Lord Admiral, ſuppoſing that they had left nothing aboard in her, and fear-

fearing to looſe ſight of the *Spaniards*, paſſed by her, and followed the Lanthorn, which he ſuppoſed to be carried by Sir *Francis Drake*, as was agreed. But this brave Kinght was eagerly purſuing five great Hulks which he judged to be *Spaniards*; yet when he haled them they proved to be *Eaſterlings*, and friends, and ſo were diſmiſſed.

July the two and twentieth, Sir *Francis Drake* eſpied the aforementioned lagging Gallion, whereupon he ſent forth a Pinnace commanding them to yield, otherwiſe his Bullets, without any delay, ſhould force them to it: *Valdez*, to ſeem valorous, anſwered, *that they were four hundred and fifty ſtrong: that himſelf was* Don Pedro, *and ſtood upon his Honour, and therefore propounded certain conditions: Drake* replyed, that he had no leaſure to Parley. If he would immediately yield, well and good: If not, he ſhould ſoon find that *Drake* was no daſtard. *Pedro* hearing that it was the fiery *Drake* (whoſe very name was dreadful to the *Spaniards*) that had him in chaſe, preſently yielded, and with forty of his Companions, came aboard Sir *Francis* his ſhip; where, firſt giving him the *Conge*, he Proteſted that he and all his, were reſolved to have died fighting, had they not faln into ſuch Noble hands, whoſe valour and felicity was ſo great, that *Mars*, and *Neptune* ſeemed to wait on him in all his enterpriſes, and whoſe Noble, and generous mind towards the vanquiſhed, had often been experienced even of his greateſt

Foes-

Foes. Sir *Francis*, to requite his *Spaniſh* Complements with *Engliſh* Courteſie, placed him at his own Table, and lodged him in his own Cabin: and the reſt of that Company he ſent Priſoners to *Plimouth*, where they remained for the ſpace of eighteen months, till by payment of their ranſoms they obtained their liberty.

But Sir *Francis Drake*'s men paid themſelves well by the Plunder of the ſhip, wherein they found fifty thouſand Duckets of Gold, which they merrily ſhared amongſt them. *July* the three and twentieth, was the greateſt fight between theſe two Fleets: And *July* the four and twentieth, the *Engliſh* Fleet was divided into four Squadrons, whereof the Lord Admiral in the *Ark-Royal*, led the firſt: Sir *Francis Drake*, in the *Revenge* led the ſecond: Captain *Hawkins* the third: And Captain *Forbuſher* the fourth. What notable ſervice theſe gallant men did perform againſt that *Invincible Armado*, may be ſeen in my Book before mentioned.

The Voyage of Sir Francis Drake *into* Portugal.

Anno Chriſti, One thouſand five hundred eighty nine, *Don Antonio*, who laid claim to the Kingdom of *Portugal*, came into *England* to crave aid of Queen *Elizabeth* againſt the King of *Spain*, who had ſeized upon that Kingdom for himſelf, and forced the other to fly. Queen *Elizabeth* at his Importunate ſuit, and to find the *Spaniards* work at home ſent a Fleet with him under the Command of Sir *John Norris* for the Land-ſervice, and Sir *Francis Drake* for the ſea: In which Voyage they both performed much Noble ſervice both by ſea and land, and returned in ſafety unto *Plimouth*.

See more of this in the Life of the Earl of *Eſſex*.

The

The Laſt Voyage of Sir Francis Drake *into the* Weſt-Indies.

His laſt Voyage into the *Weſt-Indies.*

Anno Chriſti, One thouſand five hundred ninety five, He undertook another Voyage to the *Weſt-Indies*, wherein himſelf, and Sir *John Hawkins* were Generals, Sir *Thomas Baskervile* Colonel General: Sir *Nicholas Clifford* Lieutenant General: *Arnold Baskervile* Sergeant Major: And *Nicholas Baskervile*, *Barkley*, *Grimſton*, *Ruſh*, *Boſwel*, *Flat*, *Chicheſter*, *Stanton*, and *Fenton* were Captains.

Auguſt the eight and twentieth, *Anno Chriſti*, One thouſand five hundred ninety five, They embarked at *Plimouth*, and ſailed towards the *Grand Canados*, meeting with nothing in the way worth mentioning: And *September* the ſix and twentieth, They arrived at the Port of *Canados*, otherwiſe called Saint *John de Cruz*, where, in Boats, and Pinnaces they attempted to Land: But the Enemy, who waited for their coming, had ſo intrenched themſelves in the very place where they ſhould have put aſhore, ſo plied them both with their ſmall

and

and great ſhot, from the Caſtle Town, and this intrenchment, that with the loſs of ſome of their men, they were forced again to their Ships.

From thence they departed to a place where they watered, in which place, ſome of their men, ſtraying into the Country from their friends, were met with and ſlain by thoſe Barbarous People, and torn with dogs they keep on purpoſe, to deſtroy men that come to water there. This Iſland yields ſtore of *Wine Wheat*, and other *Grain*; *Conies*, *Partridges* &c. From thence, paſſing towards the *Weſt Indies*, they ſaild by the *Iſland* called *Martinino*, inhabited by Barbarous People called *Canibals*: From thence to *Dominica* where they had ſtore of Tobacco for Hatchets and Knives, &c. *November* the twelvth, they caſt anchor againſt a great Fort, within three or four miles of *Porte-Richo*, from whence they were plyed with great ſhot. Here died that brave Sea Captain, Sir *John Hawkins*, to the great grief of all the reſt.

The ſame day alſo Sir *Nicholas Clifford*, Captain *Stratford*, and Captain *Brown* were wounded with a great piece of Ordinance, as they ſat at Supper with Sir *Francis Drake* whoſe ſtool alſo was ſtruck from under him, as he was drinking a Cup of Beer; yet, by Gods Providence he, and all the reſt eſcaped. And

that night Sir *Nicholas Clifford* died of that wound: and Captain *Brute Brown*, a day or two after. The *Spaniards* had barred up the Harbor by ſinking a great Ship therein, from which they had drawn long maſts on both ſides to the *Forts*, which defended the Paſſage: within which were there five *Spaniſh* Ships, filled with Muskitiers, and ſtored with Ordnance; yet Captain *Baskerville*, putting his men into boats, & Pinnaces, attempted to enter by force, & fir'd one or two of thoſe Ships, but with a ſhower of ſmall ſhot was beaten back, with the loſs of many of his men.

From hence ſailing to the Continent they burnt *Rio de la Haak*, the inhabitants wherof offered thirty four thouſand Ducats to redeem the ſame, but over priſing the Pearls they brought, it was refuſed; they alſo burnt down ſome other Villages thereabout. Here in a religious Houſe they found ſome treaſure, Pearl and Marchandize, which they carried away. In this Country was great ſtore of *Beeves*, *Goats*, *Sheep*, *Horſes*, *Aſſes &c*, and alſo Store of *Fowl*, as *Pellicans*, *Red Sea Fowls*, like unto *Crane*.

December the nineteenth, They came to *Santa Martha*, out of which all the inhabitants were fled: But the Engliſh following them into the Woods, found ſome treaſure, and other things of ſome value; when they depar-

ted they ſet the Town on fire. *December* the five and twentieth, They came to *Nombre de Dios*, and the ſame Day Captain *Arnold Baſkervile* died. They landed about a mile from the Town, and when they came to it the enemy gave them a bravado of ſhot and then ran away. Having before conveighed away all their treaſure and goods. Yet ſomething they found in the woods, as Oyl, Wine, Vineger, Meal, and Linnen-cloth.

Nombre de Dios taken.

On Munday after Sir *Thomas Baskervile* with ſix hundred men began their journey by Land towards *Panama*, hoping there to furniſh themſelves with the *Spaniſh* Treaſure: But when they had laboured a day or two, and encountred with many difficulties, thorow narrow, dirty, and moſt cumberſomways, being aſſailed on both ſides with many Volleys of ſhot out of the Woods, they came to a Fort in a very narrow paſſage where only one man could paſs a breaſt, where the enemy ſlew their men as faſt as they came, and hearing that there were two more ſuch Forts betwixt that and *Panama*, they were conſtrained with the loſs of many of their beſt men, and much grief, to return to their ſhips, and ſet fire upon *Nombre de Dios*.

They march toward *Panama*.

Are forced to return.

January the tenth they came to *Scoday*, and took a *Spaniſh* Frigate that was ſent to give Intelligence of their being upon the Coaſt, but

found nothing of worth in her. Then the General cauſed his ſick men to be carried a ſhoar and to have the beſt comfort they were able to give them: Alſo there they built four Pinnaces, and took in freſh water. Here were great ſtore of Wild-beaſts in this Iſland but no Inhabitants.

His death and burial

January the eight and twentienth, *Anno Chriſti*, One thouſand five hundred ninety five, Died this famous, and renowned Captain Sir *Francis Drake*, of a Flux, and grief for his bad ſucceſſes in this Voyage. His Death was exceedingly lamented by all the Company. His Corps being put into a Coffin of Lead was let down into the Sea, the Trumpets in a doleful manner Ecchoing out their lamentations for ſo great a loſs, and all the Cannons in the Fleet were diſcharged according to the Cuſtomes of Sea-Funeral Obſequies.

The reſt of the Fleet came ſafe to their deſired haven in their Native Country of *England*. *April* One thouſand five hundred and ninety ſix.

Sir *Francis Drakes* father when he fled into *Kent* (as you read in the beginning of this Life) was fain to ſhelter himſelf in the Hull of a ſhip, where many of his younger ſons were born. He had twelve in all, & as it pleaſed God to give to moſt of them their firſt being upon the Water,

to

ſo the greateſt part of them died at Sea; only the youngeſt, though he was as far as any of the other, yet died at home, whoſe Poſterity yet inherits that which by himſelf and this Noble Sir *Francis*, the Eldeſt Brother, was hardly, yet worthily gotten.

Soli Deo Triuni Gloria.

Among

Among other Verſes made in his Commendation, I have long ſince Read theſe,

GReat God of Proweſs, Thunderbolt of War:
Bellona's *darling*: Mars *of Chivalry:*
Bloody Enyo's *Champion, Foe-mens fear.*
Fames ſtately Pharos, *Mapp of Dignity:*
Joves *Pearl, Pearls pride, Prides foe, Foes enemy:*
Spains *ſhaking Fever, Regent of Wars Thunder:*
Undaunted Drake, *a name importing Wonder.*

Books

Books Printed for, or Sold by Simon Miller, *at the Star, at the West-end of S.* Pauls.

Quarto.

PHyſical Experiments, being a plain deſcription of the cauſes, ſigns and cures of moſt diſeaſes incident to the body of man; with a diſcourſe of Witchcraft: By *William Drage* Practitioner of Phyſick, at *Hitchin* in *Hartfordſhire*.

Biſhop *White* upon the Sabbath.

The Artificial Changeling.

The Life of *Tamerlane* the Great.

The Pragmatical Jeſuit, a Play; by *Richard Carpenter*.

The Life and Death of the Valiant and Renouned Sir *Francis Drake*, with his Voyages and diſcoveries about the world and his valniat acts.

Large Octavo.

Maſter *Shepherd* on the Sabbath.

The Rights of the Crown of *England* as it is Eſtabliſhed by Law; by *E Bagſhaw* of the *Inner Temple*.

An Enchiridion of Fortification, or, a handful of knowledge, in Martial Affairs. Demonſtrating both by Rule, and Figure, (as well Mathematically by exact Calculations, as Practically,) to fortifie any body, either Regular or Irregular. How to run Approaches to pierce through a Counterſcarf, to make a Gallery over a Mote, to

ſpring

ſpring a Myne &c. With many other notable matters belonging to War, uſeful and neceſſary for all Officers, to enrich their knowledge and practice.

The Life and Adventures of *Buſcan*, the witty *Spaniard*.

Epicurus's Morals.

Small Octavo.

Daphins and *Cloe*, a Romance.

Merry Drollery, Complete; or a Collection of *Jovial Poems*, *Merry Songs*, *Witty Drolleries* intermixed with pleaſant Catches: Collected by *W. N. L. B. R. S. J. G.* Lovers of Wit.

Bubler of War.

Tractatus de Veneris, or a Treatiſe of poyſoning their ſundry ſorts, names, natures, & virtues with their Symptoms, Signs, diagnoſtick & prognoſtick, and antidotes. Wherein are divers neceſſary queſtions diſcuſsed; The Truth by the moſt Learned confirmed; By many inſtances, examples, and Stories illuſtrated; And both Philoſophically, and Medicinally handled; By *William Ramſay*.

The *Urinal of Phyſick*, By *Robt. Record*, Doctor of Phyſick. Whereunto is added an Ingenuous Treatiſe concerning *Phyſicians*, *Apothecaries*, *Chyrurgions*, ſet forth by a *Doctor* of *Queen Elizabeth*'s days; with a tranſlation of *Papius Ahalſoſſa*, concerning *Apothecarys*

Confecting their Medicines; worthy peruſing and following.

Large Twelues.

The *Moral Practice of the Jeſuits: Demonſtrated*, by many remarkable Hiſtories of their Actions in all parts of the World, Collected either from Books of the greateſt Authority or moſt certain and unqueſtionable Records and Memorials, by the *Doctors* of the *Sorbonne*.

Artimedorus of Dreams.

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The Third Part of the Bible and New Teſtament.

A Compleat *Practice of Phyſick*. Wheren is plainly deſcribed, the Nature, Cauſes, Differences, and Signs of all diſeaſes in the Body of man With the choiceſt cures for the ſame, By *John Smith*, Dr. in *Phyſick*.

The Duty of every one that will be ſaved, being *Rules*, *Precepts*, *Promiſes* and *Examples*, directing all perſons, of what degree ſoever, how to govern thoſe Paſſions, and to live vertuouſly and ſoberly in the World.

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